our municipal policy. This address was accordingly given to the printer on the day following its adoption, and put in type for immediate publication in the newspaper press. But a committee, appointed at a meeting of citizens at Stuyvesant Institute, having the same matter under consideration, it was deemed advisable to delay the issue of the address until after the result of the deliberation of this committee should be made known. sequently, another meeting at Metropolitan Hall, held for the same purpose, caused a still further delay of the publication, which it was then expected would become unnecessary, in consequence of the plan to be presented by one or both of these committees. The result of their labors, as embodied in a bill reported in the Legislature, is now before the public.

But this bill containing features to which a large number of citizens have objected, and which, it is apprehended by many, will tend to defeat the adoption of its excellent provisions by the people, the undersigned have assumed the responsibility of issuing to the public the following address, previously adopted, as above stated, by a body of their fellow citizens, with a view to facilitate the accomplishment of the great object, which the objectionable characteristics of the con-might otherwise fail to effect.

Daniel Dodor,

Daniel Dodor, characteristics of the bill now before the Legislature

EDMUND GRIFFIN, WARNER CHAPMAN. ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

The time has come when public safety in this city demands the earnest interposition of all good citizens to stay the alarming progress of disorder and crime; and the rights of property, burdened with excessive and constantly increasing taxation, are entitled to a more just and more economical management of municipal affairs. It the city government be not made more effective in the repression of outrages-if its administration be not conducted with | more of economy and of public justice-then must life and property be hastened to a condition of peril that may well excite the most serious apprehen-

While acknowledging the justness of the loud and nniversal complaints of public evils, we propose, not needlessly to swell the popular clamor, but to submit to the judgment of our fellow-citizens such propositions as will redress the gnevances of which it is their right to be relieved. In the accomplishment of this object, we believe that an amendment of our defective municipal organization would be the most easential, if not the only effective, remedy. Experience has shown that the selection of more faithful public servants cannot be well secured, until the corrupt system, by which unworthy men are now thrust into power, be destroyed by force of law. Opportunities of illegal or dishonorable gain should also be removed from public officers, and their position guarded by checks and responsibilities, for which the charter now contains no adequate provision.

For the attainment of this end, we submit the following propositions for embodiment in amendments to the charter of our city:

1st. The veto power of the Mayor shall be strengthened, by requiring a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the Common Council for the repassage of any vetoed measure. Any head of department may be unscended by the Mayor, who universal complaints of public evils, we propose, not

passage of any vetoed measure. Any head of de-partment may be suspended by the Mayor, who shall have power to fill the vacancy during such sus-pension; and such suspended officer shall not be re-instated except by the Mayor, or by acquittal after a

pension; and such asspended omeer shall not be reinstated except by the Mayor, or by acquittal after a
trial for impeachment.

At present the Mayor's veto is an entire nullity,
and affords no check whatever on hasty or corrupt
legislation; for a vetoed measure may be re-adopted
by the same bare majority which secured its first
passage. The Mayor has now practically no power
to correct abuses in the departments, the heads of
which are irresponsible, and, especially when
acting in concert with the Common Council, may
set all authority at defiance. It seems necessary that
the Mayor should have power to arrest at once any
evil or corrupt practice which may be brought to his
notice; and this power can be conierred on him only
by the authority to suspend the heads of departments. Thus, when occasion may require, he can
exercise a beneficial control over the condact of all
executive officers, as the charter contemplates.

2d. The Aldermen shall hereafter have no magisterial or judicial authority, and their duties shall be
restricted to legislation in the Common Council. The
entire separation of judicial, legislative and executive

entire separation of judicial, legislative and executive functions, as existing in the national and the State governments, has been found to be essential to the purity and efficiency of their exercise. The benefit of this wise policy should be secured to our city. Especially has this provision at length become necessary to the protection of the public; for the election of Aldermen has been, or may become, dependent in too great a degree on bands of public disturbers, who, if brought within the power of the law, may receive a discharge from prison by their own aldermanic magistrates; or they may avoid a trial, or escape due punishment, through the influence of their own aldermanic judges, who now constitute either the entire court, or a majority on the bench, at every criminal trial in the city.

3d. Let the power of the appointment of policemen be vested in three commissioners, whose action shall be

3d. Let the power of the appointment of policemen be vested in three commissioners, whose action shall be subject to the approval of the Mayor; and let all policemen be tried by a proper tribunal to be created for that purpose. These commissioners to be nominated by the Mayor, and appointed by a council, consisting of the Recorder or City Judge, or both, and a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Superior Court, and of the Court of Common Pleas; and each commissioner to hold his office for the term of six years, except that the commissioners first appointed shall hold their offices respectively for two, four, and six years, so that one commissioner shall be appointed every two years, on the inauguration of the Mayor. The captains of police to be nominated by the Mayor, and appointed by the Recorder and Police Commissioners. Proper provision should be made for an examination of the physical and moral capabilities of police candidates, and qualifications of a high order should be required. Liberal salaries should be given to captains of police, for the purpose

capabilities of police candidates, and qualifications of a high order should be required. Liberal salaries should be given to captains of police, for the purpose of securing officers of energy and ability. All appointments should be made to continue during good behavior. Any participation in the organization or conduct of primary or other political meetings, and efforts made to control voters, at either primary or general elections, should constitute a sufficient cause for removal from office.

The policy of placing the police in a condition in dependent of the influence and changes of political parties, by taking the power of their appointment and removal from elective officers, and continuing their term of office during good behavior, is called for by the most urgent considerations of public good. Much of the public disorders and crimes is attributable to the weakness of the politically-based system of our police. Rowdies and desperadoes may be said sometimes in reality to have appointed themselves policemen. Many of them are the organizers, or rather disorgonizers, of primary political meetings. They form and carry their own tickets, and nominate and greatly assist in the election of aldermen of their own choice; and then obtain, for their reward, places in the police department. Aldermen are thus tempted to pledge the appointment of men of whose unifitness they are fully aware. They are thus often made to think that such a course is necessary to procure their own election, to conciliate cliques and classes, and to secure the predominance of their own party. Thus, in some instances, incompetent men, and persons of the worst character, have obtained place among worthy members of the department. Such officers have been known to aid and abet their former, and continued, lawless associates, in the commission of theft and burglary, and to commission of the rown tickets at primary and general elections, no matter what fraud and violence it may require. Their political opponents they will arrest, and harrass to the

leads even the better members of the department to a dereliction of duty; and thus a policeman is too apt to become a politician by profession.

The remedy for this evil is to be sought only in the above proposed measures—taking from the Aldermen all power as magistrates and judges; making the police independent of Aldermen, and independent of the result of all elections; giving the power of appointment and trial to a body over which policemen have no control or influence; and making it incumbent on this body to select competent and faithful men, whose good behavior alone shall fix the ferm of their office.

It is only by removing these influences from the

election of Aldermen that we can succeed in elevating more capable and more honest men to represent the city in the Common Council.

4th. The two branches of the Common Council should represent different constituencies. If the Board of Aldermen be left as at present, and elected every two years, then the other Board should have a larger number of representatives, elected for one year, and each representing a smaller but distinct district. For this purpose the city should be divided into districts, without regard to the wards, but with a view to embrace within each district an equal amount of population. By adopting this provision, which prevails in the national and all the State legislatures, one branch of the Common Council would exercise a beneficial check and control over the other: whereas at present, the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, representing precisely the same constituencies, become as it were one body, and one of the branches, being a duplicate of the other, may be considered as nearly useless.

5th. Let the Board of Supervisors and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be abolished; transferring their executive powers to the Mayor and Compitoller, and their legislative duties to the Common Council. These two bodies, without being of any advantage to the public, can more readily than the Common Council be made to subserve bad ends. Their business is comparatively conducted in secret, while chartered provision is nade for publication of the proceedings of the Common Council; and the press and the public can, and will, better watch one body than three. Besides, the Common Council is under strict provisions in regard to the expenditure of public money; the Board of Supervisors is under none. The Common Council is subject to the veto of the Mayor; the Board of Supervisors is not. Expenditures which have, from their iniquity, failed to pass the two Boards of the Common Council, and especially when re-organized, as contemplated by the foregoing propositions. There is no necessity of requiring one branch

Tth. Let all property of the city, when sold, be sold by public auction, except when pre-emptive rights or franchises may be injuriously affected by such mode of sale.

Sth. The question whether the people of this city shall continue to employ omnibuses, or adopt the use of railroads in certain streets, is one that should be left to themselves to decide. If a conveyance by omnibuses, in any particular street, be preferred by citizens, then the power of the State Legislature to exclude those vehicles, and establish railroads in their place, should not be exercised. It is a question in which the residents and property holders of this city alone have an interest, and one in which the inhabitants of the interior of the State feel no concern, and in which they do not desire to exercise any authority. Whenever bills regarding the city of New York are proposed in the Legislature at Albany, that body always professes to act, and admits the justice of acting, only in accordance with the wishes of citizens here. Why, then, should our citizens go to Albany to ask for a law on a mere municipal matter—which interests the city alone and not any other part of the State—concerning which the Legislature professes not to exercise its own judgment, but to act only in accordance with the ascertained will of the people of this city? If our Albany legislators throw upon this city the responsibility of determining its own municipal laws, then why invoke the useless formality of their further confirmation? But, if we are to ask the State for one local regulation, then may we ask it to enact all the details of our municipal affairs, and transfer the entire city legislation at once to Albany. The State Legislature, always professing to act in accordance with the will of the people of this city, has but very inadequate means for ascertaining what that will is. That body may be, and has been, imposed on. Laws, the most iniquitous and universal disapproval. Much of the disorganization, of the inefficiency, and of the conflicting provisions

Thus, we believe that any special legislation by the State, on a purely municipal matter, like that of deciding for the people of this city the mode and manner of their conveyance through the streets to and from their places of business, would but still more strongly confirm dangerous precedents, and lead to results which would still more injuriously affect the rights and liberties of our citizens. For these reasons, we believe that the subject of the public conveyance of passengers through the streets of the city of New York—as well as all other merely municipal matters—should, under well-guarded provisions of the charter, be left for decision to the people, whose incharter, be left for decision to the people, who

terests are alone concerned.

In amending the fundamental law of this city, care should be taken to embrace in the charter such re-In amending the fundamental law of this city, care should be taken to embrace in the charter such restrictions, checks, and responsibilities, as the Legislature may deem necessary to prevent injustice, to protect the public and individual interests, and to regulate the corporate acts of the city. While thus, on the one hand, guarding the corporation against the abuse of power, and establishing the general principles under which its authority shall be exercised; on the other hand, adequate provision should be made to confer, exclusively and perpetually, on the city legislature, ample power to ordain all municipal laws and regulations—thus removing the necessity or excuse for continued appeals to the State for special enactments, which have been found so injurious to the interests of the city.

Believing that amendments to the charter, embodying substantially the above, and perhaps other and minor provisions, would afford the only effective remedy for the great municipal wrongs now suffered, we propose that an enactment be accordingly made by the present Legislature, and that it be submitted to the people of this city for their approval or rejection, at an election to be called for this purpose. An especial election will remove the question of amendments to the charter from the conflicting and dangerous influences of a general election, and will alone secure to the people an opportunity for a free expression of their conion. It will prevent candidates

secure to the people an opportunity for a free ex-pression of their opinion. It will prevent candidates from attacking a proposed amended charter, by turn-ing against it the votes of their friends—who would otherwise vote for its adoption—for the purpose of conciliating those voters who might be interested in perpetuating present abuses.

To the Benevolent and Charltable of the City

To the Benevolent and Charitable of the City of New York.

New York.

New York, March 17, 1853.

It having been ascertained that the bark Catharine Augusta of this port, which sailed in October last for Australia, with about one hundred and thirty passengers, was compelled, on the 23d of December, to put into Rio de Janeiro, and at last accounts from thence the passengers were in a very deplorable state of suffering and destitution, and the vessel, it was feared, would be condemned, thus leaving a great number of our fellow citizens exposed to that unhealthy climate, a prey to the ranges of yellow fever and other pestilential diseases, this appeal is made to the climate, a prey to the ranges of yellow fever and other pestilential diseases, this appeal is made to the climate of New York, who are knewn to be at all times "ready to give and glad to distribute" a portion of their surplus wealth to relieve the distressed in svery clime; and the friends of the sufferers feel every confidence in appealing to them when it is to relieve their own fellow citizens in a case like the present.

The Hon. Jacob A. Westervelt, Mayor of the city, has kindly volunteered to be the recipient of the funds contributed and all formers the same to a Great 121s.

The Hon. Jacob A. Westerreit, Mayor of the city, has kindly volunteered to be the recipient of the funds contributed, and will forward the same to our Consul at Rio, to be by him appropriated to relieve, and if possible forward the sufferers to their destination.

It is intended that if the vessel should not actually be condemned, and should, previous to the receipt of these contributions, have again sailed with the passengers, the Consul will be requested to return the same to the Mayor, to be by him returned to the contribution, unless there should be others of our countrymen there similarly situated, to whom such timely aid would prove a boon beyond price.

United States District Court,

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge betts.

Alleged Custom House Frauds.

Maker 23.—The Grand Jury rendered a true bill against Cramer Varnam, of the firm of T. W. Farnham & Co., of Cohoes, Troy, manufacturers of throad, for passing fraudulent invoices through the custom house at \$6,800, whilst their real value was estimated at about \$15,000. The Judge directed the defendant to give bad in the sum of \$20,000, on the suit to recover the whole value of the goods, and \$5,000 on the charge for passing the goods through the custom house under value.

INTRIMERACY FROM LIBERIA.—Letters have been received from the Rev. Bishop Scott, who left Baltimore last fall to visit the Methedist missions in Liberia. The Bishop arrived at Monrovia en the 6th of January, in good health, which continued no to the 12th of that month, when the Bishop was about to leave Monrovia for Cape l'almas, and he would probably be absent one month on that tour. The Bishop says—"I am much pleased with Monrovia. The people have done wonders, all things considered." The passengers who went out in company with the Bishop enjoyed excellent health, and continued so when the advices left.

The Rev. Pluto Hutt died since our last accounts.—Commercial Advertiser.

Total......

Cotton, bales. 3,136 \$142,783 Wine, casks.
Potashes, bbis 55 1,314 Whb'ne, bs. 3
Pearl ashus. 62 1,503 But'er
Naval stores. 20 189 Tallow
Jewet'rs ashes 56 8,130 Sp. oil, galls ..
Chrome ore... 100 1,400 Books, cases. FINANCIAL AND COMMRRCIAL. WHDNESDAY, March 23-6 P. M. There was a slight let up in the market to-day. The transactions comprise a greater variety of stocks, while some of the fancies which lately have been NORTH AMERICAN COLOMIES
\$1,059 Coffee, bags...
465 Butter, ibs...
249 Rice, tiercea...
2,840 Feathers, sks.
107 Saleratus.
78 Medicine, pgs.
170 Skins, doz...
233 Rum, hhds...
931 Furniture, pgs.
3,873 Boiler ir np.
3,117 Honey, kegs...
3,124 Mats, bags...
147 Cot'n yarn, bs.
725
491 Total...
DUTCH WEST INDES. quite active show a falling off in business. An unsual quantity of Canton was offered this morning, and large sales made. Nicaragua was better, both in prices and demand. At the first board Nicaragua advanced | per cent ; Phænix, 4; Cumberland, 4; Canton Company, 4; Morris Canal, 4; Florence and Keyport, &; Parker Vein, &; Harlem, &; Hudson Railroad, &; Sixth Avenue Railroad, &; Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 4; Panama Railroad declined 10 per cent since last sale ; Reading Railroad, 4. At the second board Phoenix Company Flour, bbls... 498 Lard, Ibs....8 went up 1 per cent; Cumberland, 4; Nicaragua, Flour, bbls.
Oil, gals.
Beef, bb's...
S. bread.
Onions.
Potatoes
Pickled fish... i; Stonington Railroad, i. After the board there was a further improvement, Cumberland closed at 51, bid; Erie, 83; Morris Canal, 20; Nicaragua, 31; 21 10 137 94 724 296 485 Rice, tierces.
Hay, bdls...
Powder, kgs...
Cop. mf's, cs.
Furniture... The market was not strong. We do not think this improvement can be sustained. The time is not yet for a favorable change. It will be some weeks before the basis will become strong enough to sustain an Piane Soap 110 M. tobac., lbs 3,462 83 716 advance. In the meantime, prices will not vary much; Total they appear to have reached about the lowest depth. Flour, bbls. 1,081
Rum. 98
Poris. 90
Beef. 117
Ale 13
Cider 10 Hams, lbs..... It is well known that many of the fancies on the list are selling for more than double their actual value; Md tobacco..1 Leather......6 but holders manage in some way to sustain them, and for some time past prices have been pretty uni-41 Lard 68 Snnff 68 Snnff 68 Snnff 68 Snnff 69 S form. Government and State stocks, and railroad bonds, have been in fair demand, and have com-Do kegs 48 Potatoes, bbls 82 manded full rates. Bank stocks continue to be of-fered to about the usual extent, without change in market value. The money market was a shade easier to-day, and that is about all. There is still a good deal of inquiry for money from the commercial Classes.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasuts..... rer of this port to-day amounted to \$101,080 44; payments, \$189,895 11—balance, \$6,985,558 79. The earnings of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company for the month of February, 1853, amounted to \$17,771 84, against \$12,308 91 for the same month last year. Increase in the month this year \$5,452 93, equal to forty-four per cent. Dried fruit.... 1,851 Confectionery. The earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Total..... Pork, bbls... 65 Eeef Ship bread Do. kegs N. stores, bbla

975

155 1,380

Do., legs.... 50 | Pkl'd fish, bbls. 26 Dried fish, cwt, 576 Candles, boxes 200

Domestics, pks 145 Candles, bxs.. 43

Flour, bbls.. 1,600

Flour, bbis. 1,600 Ship bread... 50 Do, kegs... 411 Beef, bbis... 6 Naval stores... 42 Domestics, pgs 87 Teas... 211

Shoe nails, pgs 8 Hate, P.L., doz 210

Total.....

Oils, gals...
Paint, buls...
Blacking ...
Pepper, tags.
Woolens, bls...

of Georgia, for the month of February, 1853, amount-261 Total ...
CURA.

31,060 Whips, case...
142 Shees ...
709 Plated ware...
148 Lamps ...
595 Nails, kegs...
107 Books ...
98 Stationery, ca 28 Buttons ...
610 Clicloth ...
611 Varnish ...
109 Drugs, pkgs...
329 Glassware, case ...
161 Coal, tons ...
162 Coal, tons ...
163 Coal, tons ...
164 (2°s cloth, rolls ...
165 Machn'ry, pcs ...
166 Machn'ry, pcs ...
167 Can ...
168 Scales ...
169 Canvass, bolts ...
180 Lead pipes, chs ...
844 ed to \$48,721 68. Same month in 1852, \$28,382 02. Increase in February, 1853, \$20,339 66. In relation to the Boston stock market, the Courier of that city says:-" The stock market is dull and heavy, with a decline in prices. At the second board yesterday Vermont Central fell off to 15%, the lowest point touched since September 8, 1852. Ogdensburg and East Boston were each a shade lower, though but little stock was pressed Pointees.... Onions, tes... Wick, bdls.... Scap, boxes.. Candles.... upon the market. Edgeworth declined to 51 at the Sonp. boxes. 34
Candles. 24
Ale, bbls. 129
Perter, casks. 1
Cider, boxes. 1,600
Pickles. 76
Oil, gallons. 238
Ess. oil, cases. 2
Tea. pkgs. 9
Silk, cases. 1
Chmyene, bkts. 10
Harrachen, bs. 15
Harrachen, bs. 15
Butter. 3, 121 first board. in consequence, probably, of the call for a special meeting of the stockholders, March 29, to determine upon the subject of issuing new stock-Vermont and Massachusetts declined from Monday's extreme, but held up to 194 bid, 194 asked, with a fair demand. Dividend stocks, both bank and rail-road, are heavy, at a decline. Bank of North America was sold yesterday at 104, and more stock offered at the same. Commerce, 107 asked, Iard ... 13,128
Tallow ... 1,195
Rice, tes ... 29
Bone black tes 51
Do. bbls. 160
Saddlery, cas's 7
Patent leather 8
Total Columbian 103 asked, Boston 57 asked, and several others in proportion, being a reduction of one to three per cent from previous quotations. A few of the banks command high prices, 114 being bid for Boylston, Exchange 110½, Globe 113, Market 87½ (par 70), Rice, tierces... Tobacco, bales Hardware, cs. Boards, feet.80 Umbrellas, cs. Pork, bbls.... 295 Merchants' 1125, New England 113, and Suffolk 132. Boston and Lowell Railroad has declined to par, a price so unusual for this heretofore sound stock, that 1,289 Ship bread,kgs 36 Domestics, pkgs 32 Dried fish,cwt. 360 the "oldest inhabitant" can hardly recall the like. 2,777 1,440 550 1,168 Bags Drugs, pkgs... Boston and Worcester, under a flood of stock, Ospaburgs, cs. 4 Soap, boxes... 900 Dried fruit... 16 Rf'd sugar, lbs4 251 has fallen to 1001; Boston and Maine sells at 1044; Fitchburg 99 a 994; Eastern 96 asked; Portland and Saco 994; Western 994; Manchester Ginghams...
Demijohns ...
W'g appar'l, cs
Furmture, pkgs Cheese 2 545 Lard 6,100 Butter 1,945 Total and Lawrence 99; Northern 574, and Passumpsic 46. Boston and Providence is firm at 881 bid; Concord 56 bid; Michigan Central 1051 bid; Nashua and Pork, bbls... 50
Pofatces... 60
Onions... 60
Apples... 25
Ship bread... 300 Lowell 110 bid; Worcester and Nashua 56, sales.

The annexed sale of stock was made in Cincinnati The annexed sale of stock was made in Cincinnation Saturday the 19th inst.:—

1 share Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike Co. \$50, \$5; 1 share Cincinnati Lake Superior Mining Co. \$50, \$2 50; 55 shares Cincinnati Fuel Co. \$6 cach, \$5; 10 shares Cincinnati Fuel Co., \$5; 45 shares Lebanon and Springfield Co. stock, \$6; 60 shares Little Minmi Railroad Co. stock, 18%; 100 shares Mad River Railroad stock, 90%; 150 shares Cincinnati and Hill-borough Railroad stock, 90; 3 shares Cincinnati and Hill-borough Railroad stock, 90; 3 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad stock, 105; 50 do., 104%; 118 shares Eaton and Hamilton Railroad stock, 70.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Phoenix At a meeting of the stockholders of the Phoenix

MONEY MARKET.

Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, held a few days since, the President read a communication, tions upon the company's property in the Cumber-land coal region. The report of the meeting will be found at length in another column. It will be par-ticularly interesting to stockholders generally, and especially so to those who purchased at prices considerably above those now current. No one has, for a moment, doubted the value of coal property in the Westernport section of the Cumberland coal district; but great and just complaints have been made in consequence of the frequent delays experienced in getting the coal to market. We do not see that the Phoenix company have made any progress during the past twelve months. Last year, at this time, according to their own statement, they were just as near getting out coal as they are now; and we have no guaranty that they will be any nearer twelve months hence. The communication of the President is all very satisfactory so far as it goes. It is full time something more was shown for the expenditure of labor and capital than paper reports. There has been a good deal said about the fourteen foot vein, and about the good quality of the coal from that vein. It is now necessary to let the public see the article, and for the stockholders to know that operations are going on actively and productively. Anything short of this will fail to satisfy the public

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of merchandise exported from this port during the week ending and including Saturday, March 19, 1853, distinguishing the destination, and extent of ship ments to each place.

. 19 1,500	171111111111111111111111111111111111111
80 10 400	Total
8 59 3,818 8 623 892	Corn, bu
. 1 300 . 10 1,025 . 1 64	Liverpool London
\$381,826	Glasgow. Belfast Hayre
7,000 \$4,560 6,244 4,593 7,906 4,562 . 500 350 . 15 999 . 58 750 . 45 2,063 . 20 1,600	Hamburg Rotterdar Central A Australia Total vali ing Mar Ditto
20 1,600 28 507 47 4,730	Previousl
\$169,808	Total e
5,060 \$220 1,010 9,000 9,725 950 2,838 1,624 8 38 750 44 900	The exthree mi
\$64,415	dollars.
1 \$520 . 73 1,562 . 157 3,856 . 350 1,685 . 163 2,271 . 23 1,382 . 5 100 . 4 74	month w The tot specie, w March ti \$13,831, year, of
2 30 4.837 1,445 3,700 19,160	half wed
891,185	of dollar
100 >	the total

8 0,523 4,200 5,800 412	\$140 9,340 609 534 553	and entirely out of the usual course of to so much so that there must soon be a chang recent extensive purchases of foreign excludealers look as though an active demand ticipated; and it cannot be far off. If ye	ge. The lange by was an-
2,660 27	\$106,626 \$100 490 688	remittances of specie are not made, we shal much mistaken. We are burning our candl ends. The imports, thus far, this year, h unusually large, and the exports unusuall	l be very e at both ave been ly small.
23 35 16 2 10 22 12	108 101 600 15 678 131 98 38	This leaves a wider difference than we eve fore in the same length of time; and, of larger balance to liquidate. The Committee of Finance of the Virgin lature have made the following statemen	course, a
3 5 21 8,251	\$21,487 \$23,487	debts and liabilities of the State on the 1st of 1863:— Figure 1865 of Virginia—Resources and Liam Bonds held by the public	17778S. 569,615 31
1,125 . 555 . 1 . 107 . 9 . 29 . 200	258 56 69 178 189 58	Guaranteed bonds 3, Temporary loans. Total \$23,	522,518 91 144,269 46 584,460 00 914,874 00 328,400 00 164,037 68 400,000 00
2,308	185 196 300 \$9,350 \$281	Direct appropriations not to internal improvements. Authorized subscriptions. 1, Total debt and liabilities to lat March, 1853, \$23,4	293,000 00 35,000 00 703,000 00 595,037 68
2,952 8,767 1,544 . 130 6,607 . 195 . 22	304 1,391 202 30 663 43 228 398	From the 10th March to the 16th, inclusive, other appropriations have been made equal to	067,600 00
5 5 2 8 8 3 . 80 . 1 5 1	260 820 19 40 12 113 103	Stock in other joint stock companies Stock in old James River Company	143,850 00 743,207 80 254,500 00 182 818 00
1 9 4 3 1 15 20	39 903 166 62 29 385 69	Bonds of joint stock companies. Bonds of James River and Karawia Co 1, Applicable to public debt. State of the state of \$9,43	989,145 33 313,511 13 Common- improve-
70 70 70 37 11 10	150 165 288 10 481 41 12	from which profits may be expected when the are completed; but any estimate now of the would be mere conjectural. Investments had in other works equal to \$1,409,988; they have yielded no dividend heretofore, they have yielded no dividend heretofore here yielded here yielded no dividend heretofore here yielded n	the works ose profits ave been 04, but as
6 1	\$84 .\$25,665 \$40 502 217	a state of completion, no profit is expected fi through the future. We learn, from the Parkersburg News, th remaining sections on the Northwestern	om them at all the Virginia
236 19 3 4 4 3	297 1,324 183 197 249 574 164	Railroad are to be put under contract imm As the company has sufficient funds on har completion of the entire work, the intention at least six thousand men upon the road, an completed without delay.	id for the is to put id have it
12 137 1 4 6 3,256 189 436	29 4,541 76 380 588 5,137 5,468 2,321	The construction of the Nashville and Net Railroad seems to be no longer a matter of will be 600 miles in length, and will cost f 000,000 to \$15,000,000. About \$3,500,000 amount has been raised, and a portion of t	ioubt. It rom \$10,- 0 of the he route
73 5 1,404 15 58 25 144	2,907 312 626 200 380 1,478 2,618	is already under contract. It is contempla the work will be completed during the ensu from New Orleans to the Mississippi line. The New Haven and Hartford Railroad have issued proposals for a loan of \$400,000,	ing year, Company drawing
12 55 50 1 3	464 201 400 111 532 \$47,788	six per cent interest, payable semi-annually York, the principal redeemable in twent These bonds are a part of an issue of one n dollars, by which the bonds due in August a ruary next are to be redeemed, and by wh	ty years. nillion of and Feb- ich, also,
22 42 3 0,000 1 600	\$480 392 27 1,455 150 96	money is to be raised to finish the doub When the old bonds are paid, these will be lien on the road. Proposals for the bonds w ceived at the Union Bank in this city, until on the afternoon of the 31st inst.	the only rill be re- 3 o'clock
9 48 ale 1 3 600 a 2 s 39	156 545 225 432 195 183 284	The Houston (Texas) Register, of the says:—Great excitement has been create towns on this side of the Rio Grande, op Paso, by the discovery of some very valual mines on the eastern slope of the mountain	d in the posite El de silver as, about
2,800 3,000 3,100 0,000 200	\$21,583 \$310 280 950 868 150	sixty miles northeast of Donna Anna. The found in immense quantities, directly on the of the ground, and several tons of it had alregathered and transported on mules to Magnand smelted. The ore is so rich that the extracted readily by melting it with a com-	surface ady been ofinsville, silver is
300 4	\$110 450 125 \$7,569 \$4,365	extracted readily by melting it with a com fire of pine. Lead ore is also found in veins, traversing the rocks in every direct are informed that thousands of tons of lead of lar to that obtained at the lead mines near can be gathered on the surface of the ground	extensive ion. We ore simi- Galena,
19 155 1 1 27 1 27	620 115 2,545 297 168 396 108 581	mountains east of El Paso. The Richmond (Indiana) Palladium sais something out of joint connected with the ment of State bonds, which has lately come	ys there manage- to light,
26 1,000 26 36 1,000	80 300 80 225 100	and has been the subject of legislative as The difficulty grows out of a discrepancy of hundred thousand dollars between the ac the Auditor and the Agent of the State, as the following report to the House of Re- tives:—	f several counts of shown in
222 71 628 3,000 16	1,025 \$35 304 53 261	INDIANA STATE BONDS. From the last report of the Auditor of State it appears that of the five per cent Treasury Notes, there had been redeemed, up to the date of that report, exclusive of interest, the sum of	\$735,170 722,640
3 235 16 8 9 5 4	95 705 159 543 45 164 95	Showing an excess redeemed of	\$12,530 \$76,950 70,000 \$6,950
70 35 2,600	\$22,061 \$258 66 997	Making a total loss to the State of	\$19,480
66 300 19 8 189 500 40	426 507 441 6,761 104 3,581 258	the amount of authorized issue will reach the sum, exclusive of interest. And that the excess of quarter per cent notes will exceed the sum of Making an exclusive loss to the State, exclusive of interest, of not less than.	\$18,009 10,000 28,000
6 50 0,608 178 9 1	429 702 6,780 5,130 255 90 183	In regard to redeemed State bonds, it appears from the report of the agent of State, that up to November, 1851, there had been re- deemed and cancelled bonds amounting to. The agent, last winter, returned to the office of the State Treasurer only 5,763 bonds, amounting to.	
55 534 10 27 36 61	750 16,511 1,502 733 443 1,452 700	Leaving a deficit of 4,100 bonds, or	

\$9,942 Iron steamboat 571 Stationery, cs. 120 Furniture cs. 283 Machinery... 90 Plated ware, cs CENTRAL AMERICA Coal, tons......BRAZIL \$9,850 Oats, bushels 678 Paper, reams. Lumber, feet.3, 48 Drugs, pkgs... 110 Clocks, boxes. 110 Clocks, boxes.
4 935 Fowder, kegs.
1,607 Furniture, pgs
140 Iron castings.
700 Hay, bales.
90 Palm oil, cks.
146 S. threads, bis
100 Gunny bags.
76 Pepper, bags.
60 Total..... Total..... Mf. tob. lbs. 16 830 3 029 Stoves. 27
Haun & bac. 73.341 10,184 Prick, M. 36
Lard 10 505 1,674 Houre fra., ps. 61
Cheese 22,140 2,700 Wagons, No. 2
Butter 28,142 6,157 Scows. 2
Segars, cases. 39 886 Teats 48
Coffice, boxes. 150 1,050 Hammecks. 100 5184.982 SELFAST, (IRSEAND.) | BEIFAST, (RESLAND.) | 9,934 | \$5,556 | | RECAPITULATION. | 9,934 | \$5,556 | | 61. N. A. Colonies \$21,437 | 169,898 | British West Indies | 9,350 | 6,556 | Cuba. | 47,758 | 166,626 | Hayti. | 21,553 | 2 | 91,185 | Porto Rico | 7,569 | am. | 50,523 | Mexico | 32,950 | America | 1,925 | Brazil. | 22,061 | a. | 184,992 | due of merchandise exported week endarch 19,1853. | \$1,305,429 | o specie | do. | do. | do. | 37,300 | The committee, in their report, say very truly that this extraordinary condition of the stock accounts of the treasury challenges the earnest attention of the General Assembly, and demands immediate

debts and liabilities of the State on the		b,
1853 :—		
FINANCES OF VIRGINIA—RESOURCES AND I Bonds held by the public	\$15,569,515	
and Literary Fund Old valid subscriptions Authorized by former laws	1,522,518	46
Guaranteed bonds	3,914,874	00
Total	2,400,000	68
ment companies up to same day Direct appropriations not to internal im-	1,293,000	
provements Authorized subscriptions	35,000	00
Total debt and liabilities to 1st March, 1853. From the 1st March to the 10th, inclusive,		68
additional appropriations were made equal to	2,067,600	00
equal to		00
Total to 16th March, 1853	\$32,758,177	68

the Auditor and the Agent of the State, as the following report to the House of Re tives:—	shown in presenta-
INDIANA STATE BONDS. From the last report of the Auditor of State it appears that of the five per cent Treasury Notes, there had been redeemed, up to the date of that report, exclusive of interest, the sum of	\$735,170
While the authorized issue amounted to only	722,640
Showing an excess redcemed of Of quarter per cent Treasury Notes, the amount redcemed, of principal, is stated at. Amount of authorized issue.	\$12,530 \$76,950 70,000
Showing an excess redeemed of	\$6,950
Making a total loss to the State of The committee from an examination of the books of the Auditor and Treasurer, and by reference to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means to the last General Assembly, are satisfied that the amount of five per cent notes redeemed and now outstanding, over the amount of authorized issue will reach the	\$19,480
sum, exclusive of interest	\$18,009 10,000
Making an exclusive loss to the State, exclusive of interest, of not less than	28,000
deemed and cancelled bonds amounting to The agent, last winter, returned to the office of the State Treasurer only 5,763 bonds, amounting to	5,763,000
Leaving a deficit of 4,196 bonds, or	1,196,000
Of outstanding State bonds, the Auditor re- ports the amount at	1,214,000 982,000
Showing a discrepancy of	\$232,000 95,067 00
While the Auditor reports the amount at 13,1	

250 do	83 31 per
200 do	83 31% T
200 do	3. 50% 9%
250 do	83 503a T
75 Parker Coal Co.	20 for
100 dos	00 2834 We
100 do8 125 Phoenix Mia Co	s3 18 M.
200 New Creek Coal	Co 2% 501
200 Eric Railroad s	3. 831, 261
62 do	83 83 86 58 1
300 do	b3 83% cht
375 do	#3 8334 Gur
150 Harlem RR s3.	03 47
100 do	83 6314 An
200 do	2 6316 50
200 do	b3 64% 241
100 dobr	nw 63 % do.
20 Stonington RR	56 22e
500 do	00 56 101
50 Nor & Wor RR.	50% 329
50 dob	15 51 31 6
50 dob 20 NHaven & Har	t'd 129 do.
500 Reading Railro	ad 87 300
100 do	83 87 cho
100 do 20 dob	8634 T
100 dob	60 88 sale
100 Hud Riv RR b	30 62% bale
15 Mich Central R	
6 Mich South RR	
90 do	83 120 21 d
90 do	RR 118 cut
10 Sixth Avenue I	
6 do	
15 dob	10 116 .000
21 Mohawk Val I	RR 129
6 Panama RR	

| 30 als Nassau Back 100 | 200 she Nic Tr Oo b30 | 22 | 100 Fheenix Min Co. | 19½ | 250 Edge Ld Co. | 260 | 55 | 50 Cumb'd Coal Co. | 50½ | 225 Ezic Railroad | 83% | 25 Fortsmouth D D | 55 | 300 | do. | 510 | 51 | 100 Flor & Kerp't b50 | 14½ | 100 Canton Co. | 530 | 25½ | 100 Montguerry Mining | 25 | 100 | do. | 830 | 25½ | 100 | do. | 830 | 100 | 25½ | 100 | do. | 830 | 400 | do.

CTTY TRADE REPORT.

WEINERSDAY, March 23—6 P. M.

ASHES —Sales have been made of 40 bbls. at 25 66½ at 56 62½ for pearls, and \$4 81½ a \$4 87½ for pois, per 100 lbs.

Buransturys.—Flour was more freely offered at rather lower prices, and yet it found fewer buyers. The day's sales embraced 9,600 bbls.—superfine No. 2 at 34 12½ a \$4 55, ordinary to choice State at \$4 43½ a \$4 57; intent to fancy Western at \$4 62½ a \$4 87½; common to good Obio at similar rates; mixed to good Southern at \$4 75 a \$5; favor the southern at \$6 12½ a \$6 62½; extra Genessee at \$5 12½ a \$5 62½; extra Genessee at \$5 12½; a \$5 62½; extra Genessee at \$5 12½ a \$5 62½; extra Genessee at \$5 12½ a \$5 62½; extra Genessee at \$5 12½; a \$5 62½; a

scier. The week's sales amounted to about 60 tons clean Russian, at \$215; 300 bales dew rotted American, at \$145 a \$165 per ton, and 2,046 bales Manilla, part at 10%c. per lb.

Honey.—About 150 tierces Cuba have been disposed of on terms not made public.

Hors.—Sales of.80 bales were made at 19c. a 21c. per lb., cash.

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Honey.—Honey.

Honey.

H

11 a 16c., and 15 a 21c. per lb.; while fair to prime cheese commanded \$\frac{1}_{2}\$ a \$\frac{1}_{2}\$ c. per lb.

RFAL ESTATE—Sales at anction to day:—By T. B. Bleerk—11 of on Fifteenth st, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ ft. from Livingston place, \$2\text{x}\$
17 6, \$\frac{1}_{2}\$ ft. 60 on Sixty-sixth st, 100 feet from Sixth arenue, each \$2\text{x}\$100.5, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ deach. Brooklyn property—By James Cole.—House (brick) and lot No. 70 Willow street, near Pineapple, house \$25 6\text{x}\$2, lot \$26.6\text{x}\$101.

By James Cole.—House (brick) and lot No. 70 Willow street, near Pineapple, house \$25 6\text{x}\$42, lot \$26.6\text{x}\$101.

So. 501. Dunkirk property—By Anthony J. Bleecker.—1 lot on East Front street. 100 feet from Buffalo street, \$4\text{x}\$150, with water right, \$3.550; 2 lots on Leon street, corner Fast Second street, 30x100, \$350 each; 1 do dajoining, \$475; 3 do, \$520 each; 1 do, \$550; 2 do on Beaver street, corner fast Second street, 30x100, \$350 each; 3 do adjoining, \$370 each; 3 do adjoining, \$355 each; 1 lot on East Third street, corner of Batfalo, \$0x120, \$1.160; 1 do. 2djoining, \$450; 1 do do, \$275; 1 do, corner of Beaver street, \$575; 1 do. \$0.\$ \$275; 1 do. \$0.\$ \$275; 1 do. \$0.\$ \$255; 3 lots on Ruggles, \$1.160; 1 do. 2djoining, \$450; et on Lion street, \$246 feet on E. R. R. avenue, and no base, \$2.265; 3 lots on Ruggles, street, corner of Lion, 30x100, \$200 each; 15 do. adjoining, \$155 each; 7 do. on E. R. R. avenue, 30x100, \$265 each; 1 do. adjoining, \$155 each; 7 do. on E. R. R. avenue, 30x100, \$265 each; 1 do. adjoining, \$150 each; \$3 do. on Beazle street, and bobert's road, \$140; 1 lot adjoining on Beazle street, and bobert's road, \$140; 1 lot adjoining on Beazle street, and hobert's road, \$140; 1 lot adjoining on Beazle street, and construct and \$2 lots on Oliver street, in the rear of above, \$145 each; 3 do. on Robin street and 2 lots on Oliver street, in the rear of above, \$145 each; 3 do. on Robin street and 2 lots on Oliver street, in the rear of above, \$145 each; \$1 do. \$200; 1 do. \$200; 1 do. \$20 nue, 30x190, \$120; 8 lots on Chester street, adjoining, 110 each.

Rics - Some 1,300 tierces (600 to-day) of ordinary to prime were sold during the week, at \$3 75 a \$4 50 per 60 lbs.

60 lbs.

SALT.—Sales have been made of 890 racks Liverpool
fne, at \$1 25 per sack; and 600 bbls. Curacoa, on private

fine, at \$1 25 per sack; and 600 bbls. Curacoa, on private erms.

SERIES.—A good inquiry has existed for clover, of which (50 bbls. changed hands, at 11½c. a 12½c. per lb. Sales were also made of 44 bogs linseed, on private terms; \$60 bushels rough flax, at \$1 55; and 140 bags Canary, at \$1 37½ a \$1 50 per bushel.

SOAR.—We heard that \$40 boxes Castile realized 10½c. a 10½c. per lb.

SUCARS.—Have been tolerably active and firm, though slightly favoring buyers. The week's sales reached \$60 bbds. Forto Rico at 4½c. a 5c.; 1,000 New Orleans do. at 4½c. a 5c.; 2,250 Cuba do. at 4½c. a 5t.; 179 Surinam do. on private terms; 1,500 boxes brown and yellow Harbara do. at 4½c. a 5d. 5t.; c.; 179 Surinam do. on private terms; 1,500 boxes brown and yellow Harbara do. at 4½c. a 5d. 5t.; c.; c. at 4½c. a 5d. 5t.; c.; Transm.—Sales of 20,000 bs. white were effected at 9c. per lb.

STRIMSD-Cates of 20,000 ibs. white were elected at we. cr ib.

Tailow.—There have been 120,000 ibs. disposed of at the 2c. a 93/c. per ib.

The swere about the same, the demand being animated of greens, and very moderate for blacks, at former rates.

I follow a strict the details of this forencom's auction:—By L. Holiman & Co.—Fer ship Flying Cloud, &c.—Hyson—of he they also were about the same and the strict of the forence of the strict of the s r lb.
TALLOW.—There have been 120,000 lbs. disposed of at